

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

SCOTT DOLEMBA,	)	
on behalf of plaintiff and the class defined	)	
below,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
INSPHERE INSURANCE SOLUTIONS, INC.	)	
and DAVID SCOTT TUCKER a.k.a.	)	
SCOTT TUCKER,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**COMPLAINT – CLASS ACTION**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Plaintiff Scott Dolemba brings this action to secure redress from unlawful telemarketing practices engaged in by defendant Scott Tucker on behalf of defendant InSphere Insurance Solutions, Inc. Plaintiff alleges violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §227 (“TCPA”), and state law.

2. The TCPA restricts the use of automated telephone dialing equipment or a prerecorded or artificial voice to call cellular telephones.

**VENUE AND JURISDICTION**

3. This Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§1331, 1337 and 1367.

4. Venue and personal jurisdiction in this District are proper because:

- a. Defendants’ communications were received by plaintiff within this District;
- b. Defendants transact business within this District.

**PARTIES**

5. Plaintiff Scott Dolemba is an individual who resides in the Northern District of Illinois.

6. Defendant InSphere Insurance Solutions, Inc., is a Delaware corporation that does business in Illinois. Its registered agent and office is CT Corporation System, 208 S. La Salle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

7. Defendant InSphere Insurance Solutions, Inc., is in the business of selling insurance.

8. Defendant David Scott Tucker, also known as Scott Tucker, is a representative of InSphere Insurance Solutions, Inc. He does business at One TransAm Plaza Drive, Suite 470, Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181.

### **FACTS**

8. On multiple occasions during 2013, plaintiff received automated telephone calls, playing a recorded message, on his cell phone, from a Scott Tucker at 773-525-5044 (Exhibit A). That number is issued to InSphere Insurance Solutions, Inc.

9. Scott Tucker is an agent of InSphere Insurance Solutions, Inc. The calls were attempting to sell plaintiff insurance.

10. Plaintiff had no relationship with defendants.

11. Plaintiff did not authorize the automated placement of calls to his cell phone.

12. Plaintiff did not furnish his cell phone number to defendants.

13. Plaintiff and each class member is entitled to statutory damages.

14. Defendants violated the TCPA even if its actions were only negligent.

15. Defendants should be enjoined from committing similar violations in the future.

### **COUNT I – TCPA**

16. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-15.

17. The TCPA, 47 U.S.C. §227, provides:

**§ 227. Restrictions on use of telephone equipment**

**... (b) Restrictions on use of automated telephone equipment.**

**(1) Prohibitions. It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States, or any person outside the United States if the recipient is within the United States—**

**(A) to make any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using any automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice—**

**(iii) to any telephone number assigned to a paging service, cellular telephone service, specialized mobile radio service, or other radio common carrier service, or any service for which the called party is charged for the call; . . .**

18. The TCPA, 47 U.S.C. §227(b)(3), further provides:

**Private right of action.**

**A person or entity may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a State, bring in an appropriate court of that State—**

**(A) an action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation,**

**(B) an action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or**

**(C) both such actions.**

**If the Court finds that the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection, the court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than 3 times the amount available under the subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.**

19. Defendants violated the TCPA by placing automated calls to plaintiff's cell phone.

**CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

20. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of a class, consisting of (a) all persons (b) who, on or after a date four years prior to the filing of this action (28 U.S.C. §1658), (c) received automated calls by or on behalf of either defendant.

21. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that there are more than 40 members of the class.

22. There are questions of law and fact common to the class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members. The predominant common

questions include:

- a. Whether defendants engaged in a pattern of using automated equipment or a recorded or artificial voice to place calls to cellular telephones;
- b. The manner in which defendants obtained the cell phone numbers;
- c. Whether defendants thereby violated the TCPA.

23. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unlawful business practices. Neither plaintiff nor plaintiff's counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

24. A class action is an appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The interest of class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against defendants is small because it is not economically feasible to bring individual actions.

25. Several courts have certified class actions under the TCPA. Telephone call and text message cases include: *Meyer v. Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC*, 707 F.3d 1036 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2012); *Manno v. Healthcare Revenue Recovery Group, LLC*, 289 F.R.D. 674 (S.D.Fla. 2013); *Mitchem v Illinois Collection Serv.*, 271 F.R.D. 617 (N.D.Ill. 2011); *Balbarin v. North Star Capital Acquisition, LLC*, 10 C 1846, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 686 (N.D. Ill., Jan. 5, 2011), later opinion, 2011 WL 211013, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5763 (N.D.Ill., Jan. 21, 2011), later opinion, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58761 (N.D. Ill., June 1, 2011); *Lo v. Oxnard European Motors, LLC*, 11CV1009 JLS (MDD), 2012 WL 1932283, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 73983 (S.D.Cal., May 29, 2012). Other cases include: *Holtzman v. Turza*, 08 C 2014, 2009 WL 3334909, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95620 (N.D.Ill., Oct. 14, 2009), aff'd in pertinent part, 728 F.3d 682 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2013); *Sadowski v. Med1 Online, LLC*, 07 C 2973, 2008 WL 2224892, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 41766 (N.D.Ill., May 27, 2008); *CE Design Ltd. v Cy's Crabhouse North, Inc.*, 259 F.R.D. 135 (N.D.Ill. 2009); *Targin Sign Sys. v Preferred Chiropractic Ctr., Ltd.*, 679 F.

Supp. 2d 894 (N.D.Ill. 2010); *Garrett v. Ragle Dental Lab, Inc.*, 10 C 1315, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 108339, 2010 WL 4074379 (N.D.Ill., Oct. 12, 2010); *Hinman v. M & M Rental Ctr.*, 545 F.Supp. 2d 802 (N.D.Ill. 2008); *Clearbrook v. Rooflifters, LLC*, 08 C 3276, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 72902 (N.D. Ill. July 20, 2010) (Cox, M.J.); *G.M. Sign, Inc. v. Group C Communs., Inc.*, 08 C 4521, 2010 WL 744262, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17843 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 25, 2010); *Kavu, Inc. v. Omnipak Corp.*, 246 F.R.D. 642 (W.D.Wash. 2007); *Display South, Inc. v. Express Computer Supply, Inc.*, 961 So.2d 451, 455 (La. App. 1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2007); *Display South, Inc. v. Graphics House Sports Promotions, Inc.*, 992 So. 2d 510 (La. App. 1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2008); *Lampkin v. GGH, Inc.*, 146 P.3d 847 (Ok. App. 2006); *ESI Ergonomic Solutions, LLC v. United Artists Theatre Circuit, Inc.*, 203 Ariz. (App.) 94, 50 P.3d 844 (2002); *Core Funding Group, LLC v. Young*, 792 N.E.2d 547 (Ind.App. 2003); *Critchfield Physical Therapy v. Taranto Group, Inc.*, 293 Kan. 285; 263 P.3d 767 (2011); *Karen S. Little, L.L.C. v. Drury Inns. Inc.*, 306 S.W.3d 577 (Mo. App. 2010); *Lindsay Transmission, LLC v. Office Depot, Inc.*, 4:12cv221 (E.D.Mo., Feb. 25, 2013).

26. Management of this class action is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class actions, e.g. for securities fraud.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of plaintiff and the class and against defendants for:

- (1) Statutory damages:
- (2) An injunction against further violations;
- (3) Costs of suit:
- (4) Such other or further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

#### **COUNT II – ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD ACT**

27. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-15.

28. Defendants engaged in unfair acts and practices, in violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, 815 ILCS 505/2 (“ICFA”), by engaging in the automated placement of

calls to cell phones.

29. Such conduct contravenes public policy, as set forth in the TCPA.

30. Defendants engaged in such conduct in the course of trade and commerce.

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

31. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of a class, consisting of (a) all persons in Illinois (b) who, on or after a date 3 years prior to the filing of this action, (c) received automated calls by or on behalf of either defendant.

32. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that there are more than 40 members of the class.

33. There are questions of law and fact common to the class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members. The predominant common questions include:

- a. Whether defendants engaged in a pattern of using automated equipment or a recorded or artificial voice to place calls to cellular telephones;
- b. The manner in which defendants obtained the cell phone numbers;
- c. Whether defendants thereby violated the ICFA.

34. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unlawful business practices. Neither plaintiff nor plaintiff's counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

35. A class action is an appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The interest of class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against defendants is small because it is not economically feasible to bring individual actions.

36. Management of this class action is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class actions, e.g. for securities fraud.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of plaintiff and the class and against defendants for:

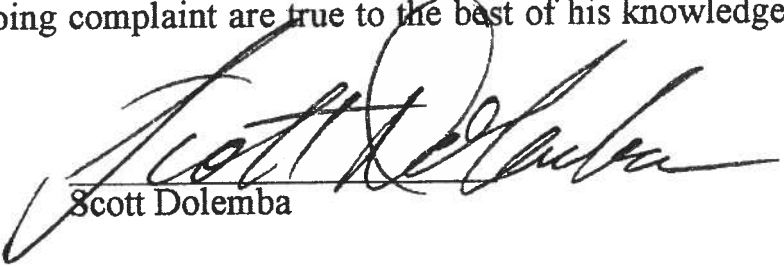
- (1) Compensatory and punitive damages:
- (2) An injunction against further violations;
- (3) Attorney's fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit:
- (4) Such other or further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

s/Daniel A. Edelman  
Daniel A. Edelman

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VERIFICATION

The undersigned declares under penalty of perjury, as provided for by 28 U.S.C. §1746, that the facts stated in the foregoing complaint are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.



Scott Dolemba



**NOTICE OF LIEN AND ASSIGNMENT**

Please be advised that we claim a lien upon any recovery herein for 1/3 or such amount as court awards. All rights relating to attorney's fees have been assigned to counsel.

s/Daniel A. Edelman  
Daniel A. Edelman

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